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1803-1873.



FALL RIVER:

ITS

RISE AND PROGRESS.

1803—1873.

With Valuable Statistical Tables,

From Official Sources.

Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged.

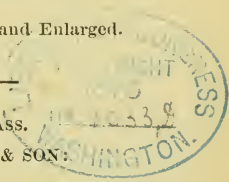
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FALL RIVER, MASS.

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A Brief Historical Sketch of Fall River, Mass.

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THE busy, bustling City of Fall River is the embodiment of the sagacity, energy, and successful industry of her own people. No city or town engaged in similar pursuits has greater cause for satisfaction, or can refer to stronger reasons for the exercise of a just pride in the achievements of her own citizens. Most of the large manufacturing towns of New England are the representation of the surplus capital of the older commercial cities. Fall River is the outgrowth of home industry and good management, which, under the blessings of a benign Providence, have given her a foremost rank in manufacturing cities, and a continued success rarely enjoyed by those engaged in manufacturing or commercial pursuits. Her citizens have at various times met with re-

verses, in the way of conflagrations and strikes, but upon recovering from them, increased prosperity has been the result; and whether in manufacturing or other business, the immense capital which is wielded here is strictly within the hands of her own citizens.

The words or motto of her corporate seal "We'll Try," have thus received a most significant and practical exposition, and, to-day, the swiftly developing interests of Fall River represent a productive force, at least double that of any other New England city, engaged in the same class of pursuits. Business is managed with a thrift and exactness seldom attained; but thrift and exactness are not allowed to degenerate into littleness, nor are preconceived opinions held with a tenacity which amounts to stubbornness. Her manufacturers are conscious that the world advances, and desire to advance with it, adopting those suggestions which are reasonable, keeping fully up to the demands of educated labor, desirous of promoting the interests of their employees in wages, hours of labor, and mental and physical requisites, and making them feel that the interests of employer and employed are one and inseparable.

Fall River is a city and port of entry of Bris-

tol Co., Massachusetts, and is pleasantly situated on a rather abrupt elevation of land, rising at the head of Mt. Hope Bay, an arm of Narragansett Bay. It comprises an area of about thirty-six and a half square miles, and about 23,330 acres including both land and water. It is eminently a manufacturing place, but is specially noted for its Cotton Manufactories; while its favorable position as regards railway and steamboat communications, its improvements in commercial and mechanical industry, and its recent almost unparalleled increase in population and wealth have given it a name and importance, second to none in the Commonwealth.

In the union of hydraulic power and navigable waters, it is probably without a parallel upon the American Continent. Its hydraulic power is derived from a small stream—Fall River—whence the name of the city, which has its source, or is in reality the outflow of a chain of ponds lying two miles east of the Bay, covering an area of some 5,000 acres, and having a length of about eleven miles, and an average breadth of three quarters of a mile. They are mostly supplied by perennial springs, though receiving the outlets of several other sheets of water. The extent of country drained, is comparatively

small,—not over 7,000 acres, and the quantity of power therefore is to be attributed to the springs alluded to, and to the great and rapid fall of the river, which in less than half a mile is more than 132 feet. The flow of the river is one hundred and twenty-one and a half cubic feet per second, or 9,841,500,000 Imperial gallons in a year of three hundred days of ten hours each. The remarkable advantages of this river as a mill stream have been increased by building a dam at the outlet of the ponds, which gives the water an additional fall of two feet; and its lower banks are entirely built up with large manufacturing establishments, which so rapidly succeed each other, as scarcely to leave space between the buildings, sufficient for light and air. The river for almost its entire length runs upon a granite bed, and for much of the distance is confined between high banks, also of granite. Differing therefore from most other water-powers, this one allows the entire space between the banks to be occupied, and most of the water wheels connected with the older factories are placed directly in the bed of the river. Moreover while the river affords an almost uniform and constant supply of water, it is never subject to excess, and an injury in consequence of a

freshet has never yet been known. The river is perfectly controllable, and thus it is, that the mills were built directly across the river, the wheels placed in the bed of the river, and yet from an excess of water, no damage was to be apprehended. In later years, however, most of the breast wheels employed in these older mills, have been supplanted by the modern appliances of turbine wheels and steam power.

With the increase of wealth and skill in manufacture, and the entrance upon the stage of action of younger men of enterprise and ambition, new projects were formed, and as the older mills occupied all available space upon the river banks, new situations were sought out and appropriated, and the "New Mills" so called, were first erected on the margin of the ponds to the south and east of the city, and of which the stream is the outlet, and afterwards in the northerly and southerly sections of the city, on the banks of Taunton river and Laurel lake. The growth of the city in this respect has been almost marvellous, no less than *eleven* large mills of from 30,000 to 40,000 spindles each, being erected in one year (1872), involving an outlay of capital to the extent of \$10,000,000, employing 5,000 hands and adding an immediate population of some

15,000 persons. Villages rapidly spring up and cluster around each mill, while much of the intermediate space is divided into house lots, and appropriated for dwellings and stores. The sudden occupation of outlying sections, and the necessary throwing out of streets and lanes, has been unexceptionally rapid, especially, for a place of seventy years' settlement. In fact, so rapid is the change in appearance, that what were once familiar scenes remain so no longer, varying from day to day as though viewed through a kaleidoscope.

The number of incorporated companies for the manufacture of cotton goods is now thirty-four, owning forty-one mills, or forty-four, counting those having two mills under one roof, with an incorporated capital of \$14,870,000, but a probable investment of \$30,000,000, containing 1,269,788 spindles, and 29,521 looms.

There were in the village of Fall River, some thirty dwellings and two hundred inhabitants, when the cotton business was first started, sixty years ago. The first cotton factory was built in 1813, commencing operations with 896 spindles. The "Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory" and the "Fall River Manufactory" were formed in that year. The growth of the village, how-

ever, was extremely gradual, for the increase from 1810 to 1820 was only 298 souls in the whole town. Between 1820 and 1830 two more companies were formed, and in 1840, the cotton mills had increased to eight, with 32,084 spindles, the number now in one good sized mill. The population then was 6,738. In 1860 the population was 13,240, with eleven cotton mills and about 2,600 operatives, running 192,620 spindles, and having an incorporated capital of \$2,260,000.

In 1870, the number of incorporated companies was eighteen, having a capital of \$6,310,000, and 698,148 spindles. The population then numbered 27,191.

But it is the past two years that have witnessed the most surprising developments in this direction. For a city of its size, wealth, and population, it would seem as though two or three new companies were sufficient to absorb its surplus capital, energy, and ambition; but company succeeded company, until *fifteen* new corporations had been formed, the land purchased, laid out into mill sites and tenement lots, the foundations put in, and the massive walls reared story by story; the machinery contracted for, received and put in place; and to-day the busy hum of

more than a million spindles and the dull roar of our greater cities, rises on the quiet air from the North, the South, the East, and the West.

By a wise provision of State law, under which these various companies are incorporated, the shares (whatever be the Capital stock in total) are made One Hundred Dollars each, thus giving an opportunity to all, to rich and poor alike, as well to the man of moderate means as to the man of wealth, and ease, and comfort, to become owners in these various enterprises ; and it not unfrequently happens that the operatives of a mill are joint owners with the larger capitalists, and sharers in the proceeds of their productive industry. The great question of Labor and Capital thus receives a ready and practical solution, alike beneficial to employer and employed. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few at the expense and destitution of the many, is rendered impossible ; the evils of concentrated capital are avoided ; the channels of productive industry are kept open to the whole people ; and the producer of wealth is a sharer in its benefits, in proportion to his merits and his gains. Co-operative ownership has gone far towards creating in the operative an interest favorable to temperance and personal enterprise ; has taught

him to look well to the results of his own acts, before indulging in personal misconduct; has fitted him for the maintenance and support of his own just privileges and benefits; and has given to the world a great gain in general progress and improvement.

In full running time (averaging between ten and eleven hours per day,) the mills now incorporated will employ 15,000 hands, using 130,000 Bales of Cotton yearly, in the manufacture of 330,000,000 yards of cloth. The monthly Pay Rolls amount to over \$500,000 which by a recent arrangement is paid as follows:—one fourth of the mills paying the first week, another fourth the second week, and so on consecutively through the month.

From statistical reports for the year 1872, and a comparison of the relative wealth of the cities of the Commonwealth, it appears that Fall River ranks fourth in valuation of Personal, and sixth in Real Estate valuation; that the aggregate gain in one year (1872) was \$8,701,300, or 41 *per cent*,—with one exception the *largest* gain, either in amount or per centage, in the whole State. In the scale of tax rates, the city stood third on the list, but two having a lower rate, and in point of population advanced from the

eighth to the fifth, with almost a certainty of being second in a few years. With such an exhibit, no one will question that her position is one of great credit to herself, and a few years more of uninterrupted prosperity, will place her in the first rank of our manufacturing cities.

While the principal manufacturing business of Fall River consists in the production of Print Cloths, its industrial activity is also largely engaged in the printing of Calicoes, in the manufacture of Iron in the forms of hoops, rods, nails, castings, &c., and of Machinery.

There are two Calico print-works in the city, both belonging to the American Print Works. This Company began operations in 1834, and its first printed goods were sent to market in January, 1835. Beginning with a few printing machines, it has increased its business until it ranks among the largest in the country. Its products are of great variety and stand among the first class, from the most tasty *percale*, to the indigo print, which still holds its place in domestic use. It requires no less than *six* large mills to supply its printing machines with cloth; these now number 21 at both establishments, 19 of which are commonly busy at work, turning out 30,000 pieces of Calico Prints per week. About 1,000

persons are employed by this Company, which in addition to its two print works, keeps the Mount Hope Mill of 9,000 spindles actively engaged in supplying it with the finest class of its print cloths. Its monthly Pay Roll amounts to about \$35,000.

The Bay State Print Works, the smaller of the two print works, is situated at Globe Village, upon a stream which issues from Laurel Lake and empties into Mt. Hope Bay, and which has been utilized for manufacturing purposes for more than 60 years. The American Print Works in which the larger part of its printing is done, is a handsome massive granite structure upon Water St., near the wharf of the Narragansett Steamship Co., and is three stories high, surmounted by a Mansard roof. It is 60 feet wide, and presents a front of 406 feet in length on Water St., broken only by a finely proportioned tower, some 110 feet in height, furnished with a large bell and a clock with glass dials, which adds to its completeness. The front is principally built of beautiful ashlar work; the first story has large arched windows, while a single hammered granite pillar, with cap and base, occupies the space between each window. In the rear of the main building are four wings, varying

in length from 100 to 150 feet each. The building is one of the finest devoted to the printing business in the country, if not in the world, and attracts the attention of all strangers, as they enter the city by steamboat or railway. Its ample rooms are furnished with modern appliances of science and skill in each department, and the productions of this Company are to be found in all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Another of the great establishments of the city is the Fall River Iron Works, established in 1821, operated wholly by steam, employing 600 hands and working up 40 tons of pig and scrap iron per day. The works are carried on in three buildings,—a Rolling Mill, Nail Mill, and Foundry. 32,000 Tons of Iron are used annually in the production of nails, hoops, rods, castings, &c. There are 105 nail machines, the product of which is about 115,000 kegs of nails per annum. Its monthly pay roll averages \$30,000.

In the various Machine shops of the city, is manufactured machinery of every description, though mostly confined to cotton machinery. No better Cotton machinery is found in the country than that made at Fall River.

There are four Cotton Thread Manufactories, producing about 6,000 Dozen Thread per day ; and a Woolen Mill having 8 sets of machinery, consuming 350,000 pounds of wool, and turning out 100,000 yards of fine fancy Cassimeres per annum. A large Bleaching establishment has been organized, the buildings erected, and when in full operation, its capacity will be from 5,000 to 6,000 pieces daily. The city has also its full share of smaller manufactories, such as are common to places of its size and character.

The harbor formed at the mouth of Taunton river is safe, commodious, easy of access, and deep enough for ships of the largest class. The navigable interests of the city are by no means inconsiderable, and besides the vessels owned here and engaged in the coasting trade, many and some of them of a large class, are annually chartered to bring from foreign and domestic ports, lumber, coal, iron, and various other articles consumed by manufacturers and others of the city.

The city has within its borders and in its immediate vicinity, an inexhaustible supply of fine Granite, equal in quality to any in the country. This granite is extensively wrought, giving employment to and affording support for numerous

persons. The fortifications at Newport, R. I., were constructed mainly with granite obtained from these quarries, and it has also been used largely for building purposes in the city itself. Indeed its Mill buildings are justly a matter of pride, for so many and such substantial structures (mostly built of stone), are rarely seen.

Of fine Public buildings, there are comparatively few, but the Fall River Savings Bank Building, the new Durfee Block, Pocasset Bank and Troy Buildings with the older Granite Block, Mt. Hope Block, and City Hall, now being transformed at a large expense into a noble edifice of modern style, give a foretaste of what may be expected in this direction, when capital is a little more at leisure.

The City possesses not a few beautiful drives some of which cannot be excelled, especially those in the outskirts of the city proper. Highland Avenue stretches off along the margin of the hills to the North, affording numberless fine views up the river, and down the bay, and over the country beyond. "Eight Rod Way," so called because its width is just eight rods, is a pleasant avenue on the South, stretching along the margin of the South Watuppa, (giving a fine view of the great granite factories along its bor-

ders,) thence over the hill to Laurel Lake beyond, a beautiful sheet of water, around whose northern shore may be seen another cluster of mills, huge, substantial structures, alike noble and grand in appearance. Broadway leading from the South, also affords excellent views of the city, the bay, the opposite shores, and of the river winding down from among the hills to the North; while for calm, quiet country views, close at hand or stretching off miles in the hazy distance, the equal of North Main Road, on a bright sunny day, cannot often be found. To these may be added the longer drives—Bell Rock Road, the Pond Road, Stone Bridge Road, and the Ferry Road (to Somerset,) each having its own peculiar attractions of quiet country life, of hill and dale, of meadow, brook, and woodland, or the more stirring scenes of the seashore, with the white glistening sails of the shipping, the swiftly gliding steamers, and the rush of the railway cars.

Provision has been made for posterity, in the purchase and laying out in different parts of the city, of two Public Parks; the larger one of sixty acres on the South, stretching from Main Street to the shores of the Bay, and giving ample room for walks, drives, playgrounds, &c. The

surface is widely variegated, and when time shall have brought to perfection, what the art and taste of man has designed, it will prove one of the most delightful and attractive spots in the city. From many parts of it, the city, the river, and the romantic scenery beyond, are in full prospect.

With the growth of the city, came the necessity of taking some steps towards providing a supply of pure Water. In 1871, after a thorough investigation of the supply and quality of the water available, and the facilities for obtaining and distributing it, the city by a large vote decided to introduce water from the North Watuppa Pond. Land was secured for a reservoir and water works, and thus an enterprise which promises beneficial results of the utmost importance to the city, fully inaugurated.

Reservoir Hill situated almost upon the margin of the pond, is more than 250 feet above tide water, and is better adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, than had been supposed to be attainable in the city. The investigations made, have shown that the facilities for obtaining and distributing water, are equal to those of any, and superior to those possessed by most of the towns and cities which have Water Works

in operation. The supply of water to be obtained is ample, and excels in purity, any with which it has been brought in comparison, containing but 1.80 grains of solid matter to the gallon, while 25 others, range from 2.14 to 11.21, and average 5.89 grains to the gallon. The construction of the Water Works is in charge of a Commission, who are carrying forward the enterprise as rapidly as possible, and it is more than probable that water will be flowing through the mains before the close of 1873.

Oak Grove Cemetery occupies an elevated spot in the north-easterly section of the city. It is well laid out with gravelled walks and roadways, and planted and embellished with many varieties of trees, shrubbery and flowers. Numerous monuments of very fine workmanship are already erected, and if one is to judge the living, by the resting place of the dead, Fall River has little to fear in the application of such a test; nay, rather may feel a just and proper satisfaction in the consciousness, that when loved ones are removed by death, she has provided so comely and appropriate a resting place, in this sacred enclosure.

The North Cemetery upon North Main Road was for many years the principal burial place of

the city, and here were deposited all that was mortal of many who were once active and beloved citizens and neighbors. After the purchase and laying out of Oak Grove Cemetery, the remains of many of these were transferred to those grounds. Quite contiguous to the North Cemetery, is another cemetery owned and occupied by the Roman Catholics.

In its secular and religious teachings, Fall River appears determined, notwithstanding all obstacles, to maintain a good moral reputation in the community. The great evil with which all manufacturing cities and towns have to contend, at the present day, especially, is the indiscriminate sale and use of stimulants, and with this evil, the moral and sober minded people of Fall River have to contend.

There are in the city, eighteen Churches, well arranged and commodious, supplied with well educated and talented preachers, and attended, all by fair-sized, and some of them by large congregations. Mission Schools shedding the kindly influence of christianity here and there, have been established in various parts of the city, and under the care of devoted and self-sacrificing teachers, have continued from year to year with growing numbers and increasing usefulness.

Educational interests have not been neglected, the annual appropriation by the city being upwards of \$70,000 for the support of the High School with English, Classical and Mixed Courses, three Grammar Schools, and numerous Intermediate and Primary schools.

The city is provided with a Free Public Library and a large Circulating Library, both of which are well supplied with the most recent publications, and are accessible to all. There are also numerous private and Society Libraries, and local book-clubs, and it is a well authenticated fact, that Fall River has a much greater proportion of readers than is commonly found outside of the larger and wealthier cities.

There are two Weekly and two Daily Papers, published by three different companies.

There are seven Banks with an aggregate Capital of \$2,250,000, and a surplus account of \$1,152,341; and four Savings Banks, carefully and faithfully conducted, having \$8,891,000 Deposits belonging to 21,190 Depositors. Three large private Banking Houses aid materially in facilitating financial transactions.

The City is lighted with Gas; its streets are generally wide and many of them well shaded; its private dwellings are neat and comfortable,

some of them even elegant. Good order is maintained by an efficient and well-officered police force, and protection against fire is furnished in a thoroughly organized, paid Fire Department with steam and hand engines. Additional security will be afforded with the introduction of water, by the Water Works now in course of construction.

Fall River suffered early and severely by Fire. On Sunday, July 2d, 1843, the then village of Fall River was visited by one of the most destructive fires which up to that time had ever occurred in this country, and it will ever be referred to by the inhabitants of the city, as a day most memorable in its annals. It furnishes a date from which incidents are often reckoned, and "before the fire" and "after the fire" are terms well understood and in common use among the people. The scene at the time was truly heart-rending. The fire commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the people had just assembled in the several churches for afternoon worship; at a time when there had been no rain for several weeks; when the wind was blowing a gale; and so rapidly did the flames spread, that for a time all human efforts to check its progress were completely baffled; nor was it

stopped, until the wind changed and had measurably subsided. The fire was very soon so extended, that the means at hand for extinguishing it, could be brought to bear but on a very small portion of it. The fire was raging upon twenty or thirty, and perhaps forty buildings at one and the same time ; raging with such fury and spreading with such velocity, that many of the sufferers gladly escaped with their lives, "without a pillow for their heads, or a change of raiment for their backs." When at length the fire was subdued, it was found to have burned over an area extending from Borden St. on the south, to Franklin St. on the north, sweeping over twenty acres of the very heart of the village.

All of the merchandise stores in the place were destroyed, except six or eight small groceries on the outskirts of the village, together with 95 Dwellings, occupied by 225 families, 1 Factory, 3 Churches, 2 Hotels, 2 Banks, Custom House, Athenæum and Post Office, 3 Printing Offices, &c., and about 75 mechanic and other workshops. Some two hundred buildings were burned (not including small ones) involving a loss of property amounting to more than half a million of dollars.

But notwithstanding the great fire and the immense loss of property, by the energy of her citizens, the burnt district was soon rebuilt, and what at first seemed so terrible a catastrophe, served only to warm into new life the industrial activities and latent energies of her citizens.

Fall River is 53 miles south of Boston, 183 miles north east of New York, 17 miles south of Taunton, 18 miles south east of Providence, 14 miles west of New Bedford, and 18 miles north of Newport. Daily lines of Steamers connect Fall River, Providence, Newport and New York, while two lines of Railways give ample passenger and freight communications inland. Fourteen passenger trains pass to and fro between Boston and Fall River daily, and of the three or four routes between Boston and New York, the "Old Fall River Line" has ever proved the most popular. That this route to New York for comfort, convenience, and beauty of scenery, far excels all other routes, there is no question. Passengers leaving Boston have a delightful view of Boston Harbor, pass through numerous villages and an ever changing landscape, and for several miles sweep along the banks of Taunton river to Fall River. From the decks of the magnificent floating palaces, unsurpassed in elegance

and safety by any steamers afloat, may be seen one of the finest panoramic views in New England,—Fall River rising abruptly from the bay on the east ; the bare, bald summit of Mt. Hope on the west ; and the waters of Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays stretching out before them on the south. By this route, too, passengers after enjoying a good night's rest, arrive in New York or Boston in ample season for all business or travelling purposes.

Fall River is often called the "Border City" because lying on the very borders of the State. Previous to 1862, a part of the city was in Massachusetts and a part in Rhode Island, the dividing line of the two States running through the southern centre of the city. In that year, however, the boundary line was removed two miles south, and Fall River, Mass., and Fall River, R. I., became one, thus bringing the whole city into one municipality.

Fall River was formerly a part of Freetown and was incorporated as a separate town in 1803. Its name was soon after changed to Troy, but in 1834 its old appellation was restored. Its Indian name was "Quequeteant" signifying "the *place* of falling water," and that of the river "Quequechan" which signifies "falling water" or

“quick running water ;” hence its appropriate name of Fall River. “Watuppa” the Indian name of the ponds on the east and by which they are still called, signifies “boats” or “the place of boats.”

Fall River was incorporated a City in 1854.



Chronological Table of Important Events

In the History of Fall River.



1656.

July 3. The territory east of Taunton River, (including Fall River) granted to certain Freemen by the General Court at Plymouth, and called the "Freemen's Purchase."

1659.

April 2. Same territory acquired from the Indians by purchase.

1675.

June. King Philip's War begun by an attack on Swansea. July 8. Almy's Peastfield Fight, Tiverton. July 18. Pocasset Swamp Fight, Tiverton. Aug. 6. Weetamoe, squaw Sachem of Pocasset, drowned near Slade's Ferry. Aug. 12. King Philip killed at Mt. Hope. Aug. 28. Annawan, King Philip's chief captain, captured, and soon after executed at Plymouth.

1675.

Close of Indian Wars in Massachusetts.

1680.

The territory east of Mount Hope Bay, including Tiverton, acquired by deeds from the General Court at Plymouth, and from the Indians. It was called the "Pocasset Purchase," and was settled by Col. Church and the ancestors of the present Bordens and Durfees. The town was called "Pocasset." This is the FIRST SETTLEMENT of Fall River territory.

Thomas Durfee, of Portsmouth, R. I., supposed to be the ancestor of most of those who bear his name in this vicinity, bought one-sixtieth of the Pocasset Purchase for £34. This tract is probably the territory now occupied in part by the South Park.

1683.

Freetown, including the present territory of Fall River, incorporated.

1691.

Col. Church became proprietor of $26\frac{1}{2}$ shares ($26\frac{1}{2}$ -30ths) of a piece of land thirty rods wide, adjacent to the stream and including the Water Power on the south side of the river, west of Main Street, and on both sides east of Main Street, and extending to the Ponds. John Borden, of Portsmouth, R. I., probably bought the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ shares. This strip, a reservation from the Pocasset Purchase, contained 66 acres, and was valued at about £225.

1694.

Pocasset incorporated and called Tiverton, from a town in Devonshire, England.

1684—1700.

Disagreement as to boundary line between Freetown and Tiverton.

1700.

Boundary line agreed upon, and all the Water Power included in Tiverton.

1702.

A small piece or strip of land, a reservation from the Freeman's Purchase, lying on the north side of the stream and west of Main Street, bought by John Borden, of Portsmouth, R. I. In 1714, Col. Church sold out his $26\frac{1}{2}$ shares of the Pocasset Reservation for £1000 to the same John Borden, owner of the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ shares, who thus became possessor of the whole of the Water Power and most of the land now forming the centre of the city, together with a strip east to the Watuppa Pond. This John Borden is supposed to be the ancestor of all who bear his name in this vicinity.

1703.

Col. Church erected a saw mill, grist mill and Fulling Mill on the stream, — south side.

1740.

Dispute concerning the boundary line between the colonies of Massachusetts and

1740.

Rhode Island. A Royal Commission appointed to determine the true boundary of each.

1746.

The award of the Commissioners confirmed by the King, though appealed from by both colonies. Ex-parte lines run by Rhode Island, but found incorrect when revised by Massachusetts in 1791.

1747.

Tiverton transferred from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, and the centre of the village of Fall River, together with the Water Power, transferred from Tiverton to Freetown, and thus continued under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

1776.

July 15. The inhabitants of Freetown declared for the Independence of the Colonies.

1778.

May 25. 150 British Troops attacked the village of Fall River. Repulsed with the loss of two men, by a company (30) of local militia, under Col. Joseph Durfee.

1803.

Fall River set off from Freetown and incorporated,—18 Dwellings and 100 Inhabitants. The first Town House was established at Steep Brook, the then centre of business, in

1803.

1805. In 1825, a new Town House was erected, on land now occupied by the North Cemetery. In 1836, this building was removed to Town Avenue, and occupied until the completion of the new Town Hall and Market Building, erected after the "Great Fire," on Main Street. In 1845-6, the present City Hall Building, built of Fall River granite, was erected in Market Square at an expense of \$65,000, including lot, foundation, side walks, furniture, &c. In 1872-3, this building was entirely remodelled (the original walls only being left) and rebuilt with the addition of a Mansard roof, tower, clock, bell, &c.

1804.

Name "Fall River" changed to "Troy," and continued so for 30 years. In 1834, changed back again to "Fall River."

1811.

Jan. 31. Post Office established; first mail received February 12.

A Cotton Mill, the first in this vicinity, erected at Globe Village by Col. Joseph Durfee and others. This building is still standing on the east side of So. Main St., near the junction of Broadway and Globe Sts. The first cotton mill with machinery on the Arkwright principle, was erected in Pawtucket, R. I., by Samuel Slater, in 1790. In 1812,

1811.

there were in Rhode Island, 33 cotton factories, containing 30,663 spindles. In Massachusetts, there were 20 mills containing 17,371 spindles. Previous to 1812, the mills only spun the yarn, the weaving being done by hand looms in the neighboring farm-houses.

1813.

First cotton mill (Troy) erected in Fall River.

1821.

The Fall River Iron Works Company formed. Incorporated in 1825. First established at the foot of the stream, west of the Annawan Mill. Removed to its present locality in 1840. Enlarged in 1841. Burned in May, 1843, and rebuilt the same year.

1824.

Robeson's Print Works built. In 1830, organized as the Fall River Print Works. Incorporated in 1848. In 1858-64 altered into a Cotton Mill.

1825.

The manufacture of Woolen Goods commenced in the Satinet Factory, standing where the Pocasset Mill now stands. Succeeded in 1849 by the Wamsutta Steam Woolen Mill on "Mosquito Island," a promontory near the outlet of the Pond.

1825.

The Fall River Bank established.

1826.

The first newspaper, the **FALL RIVER MONITOR**, (weekly) established. Horse-Boat put on at Slade's Ferry.

1827.

Steamer Hancock commenced running regularly between Fall River and Providence, Other steamers, the Babcock, Experiment, Rushlight, and Wadsworth, had previously attempted to establish communication between this and other places, but with only partial success. The Hancock was succeeded in 1832 by steamer King Philip. The King Philip was succeeded in 1845 by steamer Bradford Durfee.

May 19. Marco Bozzaris, a steamer, advertised to run between Dighton and New York, stopping at Fall River—"Passengers to be taken by **STAGE** from Dighton to Boston."

1828.

First Savings Bank (Fall River) established.

1829.

Daniel Page died, last male of Pocasset tribe of Indians; active on the colonial side during the Revolutionary War.

1831.

Globe Print Works commenced running. Name changed to Bay State Print Works in 1856.

1834.

Name of the town Troy, changed back to Fall River.

American Print Works established. Enlarged in 1867, but on Dec. 15, 1867, entirely destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$1,000,000. In 1868-9, rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

1835.

The first Incorporated Library (Athenæum) opened.

1838.

First Thread Mill (O. Chace's) built.

1840.

Main Street set with two rows of Elms.

1843.

July 2. The "Great Fire," burning over 20 acres of the very centre of the village. Over 200 buildings burned. Loss upwards of \$500,000.

1844.

Question of boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island again agitated. In 1852, the subject referred to the Courts. In 1862, the present boundary lines established by the United States Courts.

1845.

June—Fall River Railroad opened to Myricks.

1846.

Dec.—Fall River Railroad opened to South Braintree, connecting there with the Old Colony Railroad. In 1854, Old Colony and Fall River Railroads united.

1847.

Steamboat Line to New York established by the Bay State Steamboat Company, with the steamers Bay State and Empire State.

Fall River Gas Works built.

1850.

Fall River High School established.

1852.

American Linen Company incorporated and first mill built. This was the first enterprise of the kind in the country, and a success in its manufacturing department; but as cotton and thin woolen fabrics were soon after generally substituted for linen goods, in 1858 the machinery was mostly changed to that for the manufacture of Print Cloths.

1854

April 12, Fall River incorporated a City.
April 23, The Charter accepted by vote of the citizens.

1860.

Free Public Library established by the City.

1861.

April 12, Commencement of the Civil War in America. June 11, First troops from Fall River, (Cos. A and B, 7th Regt.) mustered into the U. S. Service. From 1861 to 1864, the close of the war, Fall River furnished 1,770 men, viz., 1,273 Army, 497 Navy.

1863.

Nov. 19, First passenger train to Stone Bridge.

1865.

May 22, First passenger train on Fall River and Warren Railroad.

1869.

Dec. 25. Fire Alarm Telegraph established.

1873.

Aug. 1, Free Mail Delivery (8 carriers) established.



S T A T I S T I C A L

—AND—

REFERENCE TABLES.

JANUARY, 1874.

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STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES.—

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The following tables showing the population of Fall River at various times since 1810, with the valuation, rate of taxation, amount raised by tax, &c., for the last 17 years, have been compiled with great care, mainly from the files of the FALL RIVER NEWS, and are believed to be very correct.

Population 1810-1873.

POPULATION OF FALL RIVER AT VARIOUS TIMES.

1810,	1,296	1857,	12,395
1820,	1,594	1858,	12,815
1830,	4,159	1859,	12,524
1840,	6,738	1860,	13,240
1844,	9,054	1861,	14,026
1845,	10,290	1862,	17,461
1846,	11,174	1863,	15,495
1847,	11,646	1864,	17,114
1848,	10,922	1865,	17,525
1849,	11,003	1866,	19,262
1850,	11,170	1867,	21,174
1851,	10,786	1868,	23,023
1852,	11,605	1869,	25,099
1853,	12,285	1870,	27,191
1854,	12,700	1871,	28,291
1855,	12,680	1872,	34,835
1856,	12,926	1873,	38,464

*The increase in population in 1862 was owing to the annexation of the Town of Fall River, R. I., which contained a population of about 3,590.

Valuation, &c., 1857-1873.

VALUATION, TAX, &C., FOR THE LAST 17 YEARS.

Year.	Valuation	Tax	Amt. Raised by Taxation.	No. Polls.
1857,	\$10 041,610	\$7.40	\$83,161.61	3,241
1858,	9,923,495	7.20	77,929.35	3,208
1859,	10,700,250	7.00	79,583.25	3,121
1860,	11,522,650	7.40	90,124.61	3,238
1861,	11,261,065	8.60	102,162.04	3,544
1862,	12,497,720	11.00	146 045.30	4,288
1863,	12,693,105	11.50	154,218.76	4,105
1864,	11,057,645	18.00	207,731.61	4,304
1865,	12,134,990	16.50	209,272.20	4,461
1866,	12,762,534	17.50	232,827.62	4,740
1867,	15,220,628	17.00	269,020.95	5,135
1868,	17,919,192	14.00	262,872.74	6,002
1869,	21,398,525	15.60	346,310.99	6,247
1870,	23,612,214	15.30	374,753.22	6,743
1871,	29,141,117	13.00	392,974.15	7,070
1872,	37,841,294	12.00	471,835.53	8,870
1873,	47,416,246	13.00	636,451.61	10,020

In 1840 the number of taxable polls was 1,603. The valuation of real estate was \$1,678,603; of personal estate, \$1,310,865; total, \$2,989,468.

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN FALL RIVER.

	Corporation.	Treasurer.
1	American Linen Co.,	Walter Paine, 3d,
2	Annawan Manufactory,	R. B. Borden,
3	Barnard Mfg. Co.,	N. B. Borden,
4	Border City Mills,	Geo. T. Hathaway,
5	Chace Mills,	Joseph A. Baker,
6	Crescent Mills,	R. B. Borden,
7	Davol Mills,	Wm. C. Davol, Jr.,
8	Durfee Mills,	D. A. Brayton,
9	Fall River Manufactory,	S. Angier Chace,
10	Fall River Print Works,	Andrew Robeson, Jr.
11	Flint Mills,	George H. Eddy,
12	Granite Mills,	Charles O. Shove,
13	King Philip Mills,	E. C. Kilburn,
14	Massasoit Steam Mills,	Charles Durfee,
15	Mechanics' Mills,	Thomas J. Borden,
16	Merchants' Mfg. Co.,	Wm. H. Jennings,
17	Metacomet Mill,	R. B. Borden,
18	Montaup Mills,	Isaac Borden,
19	Mount Hope Mill,	Jefferson Borden,
20	Narragansett Mills,	James Waring,
21	Osborn Mills,	Joseph Healy,
22	Pocasset Mfg. Co.,	Bradford D. Davol,
23	Richard Borden Mfg. Co.,	Thomas J. Borden,
24	Robeson Mills,	Louis Robeson,
25	Sagamore Mills,	D. Hartwell Dyer,
26	Shove Mills,	John P. Slade,
27	Slade Mills,	James M. Osborn,
28	Stafford Mills,	S. P. Lovell,
29	Tecumseh Mills,	Isaac B. Chace,
30	Troy C. & W. Manuf'y,	Thomas J. Borden,
31	Union Mill Co.,	S. Angier Chace,
32	Wampanoag Mills,	Walter C. Durfee,
33	Watuppa Cotton Mill,	Louis Robeson,
34	Weetamoe Mills,	D. Hartwell Dyer,

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN FALL RIVER.

	Capital.	Spndls.	Looms.	Style of Goods.
1	\$400,000	82,512	1,938	Print Cloths.
2	160,000	10,016	192	" "
3	400 000	30,256	762	" "
4	1,000,000	67,520	1,654	" "
5	500,000	42,360	1,008	" "
6	500,000	33,280	552	Yd. wide Fine G'ds.
7	270,000	30,400	642	Sheet'gs & Silesias.
8	500,000	87,424	2,064	Print Cloths.
9	150,000	25,992	600	" "
10	200,000	13 024	306	" "
11	600,000	42,192	1,016	" "
12	400,000	78,432	1,848	" "
13	500,000	32,576	650	Yd. wide. fine goods
14	200,000	15,576	356	Print Cloths.
15	750,000	53,712	1,248	" "
16	800 000	84,500	1,924	" "
17	300,000	23,840	591	" "
18	250,000	10,560	108	Bags.
19	200,000	9,024	216	Shurtings.
20	400,000	27,920	700	Print Cloths and {
21	500,000	34,928	800	Corset Jeans, }
22	800,000	34,248	814	Print Cloths, Sheet- }
23	800,000	42 528	1,008	ings and Shirt'gs. }
24	260,000	14,400	326	Print Cloths.
25	550,000	37,264	860	" "
26	550,000	37,000	900	" "
27	550,000	35,928	816	" "
28	550 000	34,928	860	" "
29	350,000	40,960	996	" "
30	300 000	38,736	912	" "
31	155,000	44,784	1,050	" "
32	400,000	27,920	700	" "
33	75,000	10,968	304	" "
34	550 000	34,080	800	" "
	\$14,870,000	1,269,788	29,521	

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN FALL RIVER.

	Corporation.	Location.
1	American Linen Co.,	Ferry Street,
2	Annawan Manufactory,	Annawan Street,
3	Barnard Mfg. Co.	Quequechan Street,
4	Border City Mills,	North Main Road,
5	Chace Mills,	Rodman Street
6	Crescent Mills,	Eight Rod Way,
7	Davol Mills,	Hartwell Street,
8	Durfee Mills,	Pleasant Street,
9	Fall River Manufactory,	Pocasset Street,
10	Fall River Print Works,	Pocasset Street,
11	Flint Mills.	Alden Street,
12	Granite Mills,	Twelfth Street,
13	King Philip Mills,	Laurel Lake,
14	Massasoit Steam Mills,	Davol Street,
15	Mechanics' Mills.	Mechanicsville,
16	Merchants' Mfg. Co ,	Fourteenth Street,
17	Metacomet Mill,	Annawan Street,
18	Montaup Mills,	Laurel Lake,
19	Mount Hope Mills,	Bay Street,
20	Narragansett Mills,	North Main Road,
21	Osborn Mills,	Laurel Lake,
22	Pocasset Mfg Co.,	Pocasset Street,
23	Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	Rodman Street,
24	Robeson Mills	Hartwell Street,
25	Sagamore Mills,	North Main Road,
26	Shove Mills,	Laurel Lake,
27	Slade Mills,	Laurel Lake,
28	Stafford Mills,	Quarry Street,
29	Tecumseh Mills,	Hartwell Street,
30	Troy C. & W Manuf'y,	Troy Street,
31	Union Mill Co.,	Pleasant Street,
32	Wampanoag Mills,	Quequechan Street,
33	Watuppa Cotton Mill,	Pocasset Street,
34	Weetamoe Mills,	Mechanicsville,

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN FALL RIVER.

	In- cor- p'd.	Bls. Cot- ton used per ann.	Yds. of Cloth manufactured per annum.	No. Hands Empl'd	Monthly Pay Roll.
1	1852	8,500	20,000,000	1000	32,000
2	1825	1,000	2,150,000	140	3,500
3	1873	3,500	9,000,000	375	13,000
4	1872	7,500	19,000,000	825	30,000
5	1871	4,500	12,000,000	450	15,000
6	1871	2,500	5,000,000	350	12,000
7	1867	3,650	5,000,000	425	15,000
8	1866	9,000	23 000,000	950	33,000
9	1813	3,000	7,250,000	330	9,000
10	1848	1,500	3,750,000	175	5,500
11	1872	4,500	12,000,000	550	16,000
12	1863	8,250	22,000,000	900	30,000
13	1871	2,100	5,500,000	375	13,000
14	1843	1,500	3,750,000	175	5,500
15	1868	6,000	15,000,000	625	21,000
16	1867	9,500	23,000,000	900	30,000
17	1847	2,200	6,250,000	325	9,000
18	1871	300	3,250,000	150	4,500
19	1867	675	1,225,000	160	4,000
20	1871	3,250	8,250,000	350	10,500
21	1871	3,750	9,500,000	425	14,000
22	1822	3,000	7,000,000	475	15,000
23	1871	4,500	11,250,000	550	16,250
24	1867	1,500	3,750,000	160	5,500
25	1872	4,000	10,250,000	450	14,000
26	1872	4,250	10,500,000	475	14,500
27	1871	3,500	9,000,000	375	13,000
28	1871	4,000	10,000 000	390	13,000
29	1866	4,250	11,000,000	425	16,000
30	1814	4,000	10,250,000	450	15,500
31	1859	5,000	12,000,000	490	16,000
32	1871	3,400	8,250,000	350	10,500
33	1848	1,100	3,000 000	175	4,500
34	1871	3,600	9 750 000	425	13,000
		132,775	331,875,000	15,145	492,250

Pay-Day of the Several Corporations IN FALL RIVER.

American Linen Co.,	Third Wednesday,
American Print Works,	Second "
Annawan Manufactory,	Second "
Barnard Manufg. Co.,	Second "
Border City Mills,	Fourth "
Chace Mills,	Fourth "
Crescent Mills,	Second "
Dayol Mills,	First "
Durfee Mills,	Fourth "
Fall River Bleachery,	Fourth "
Fall River Iron Works,	Second "
Fall River Manufactory,	First "
Fall River Print Works,	Second "
Flint Mills,	Second "
Granite Mills,	First "
King Philip Mills,	Fourth "
Massasoit Steam Mills,	Second "
Mechanics' Mills,	Third "
Merchants' Manufg. Co.,	First "
Metacomet Mill,	Second "
Montaup Mills,	First "
Mount Hope Mills,	Second "
Narragansett Mills,	First "
Osborn Mills,	First "
Pocasset Manufg. Co.,	Second "
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.,	Third "
Robeson Mills,	Third "
Sagamore Mills,	Second "
Shove Mills,	Second "
Slade Mills,	Third "
Stafford Mills,	Third "
Tecumseh Mills,	First "
Troy C. & W. Manuf'y,	Second "
Union Mill Co.,	First "
Wamsutta St'm W. Mill,	Third "
Wampanoag Mills,	Second "
Watuppa Manutg. Co.,	Second "
Weetamoe Mills,	Second "

Banks of the City of Fall River, Mass., from the Official Reports, Sept., 1873.

Name.	Es- tab.	President.	Cashier	Capital.	Surplus & Int.	Disc't Day.
Fall River Nat'l Bank,	1825	Richard Borden,	F. H. Gifford,	400,000	155,213	Mon.
National Union Bank,	1830	Jesse Eddy,	D. A. Chapin,	300,000	48,584	Fri.
Massasoit Nat'l Bank,	1846	C. P. Stickney,	L. Borden	200,000	136,480	Wed.
Metacomet Nat'l Bank	1853	Jeff. Borden,	A. S. Tripp,	600,000	256,122	Mon. }
Pocasset Nat'l Bank.	1854	Weaver Osborn'	E. E. Hathaway.	200,000	82,046	Tue. }
Second National Bank.	1857	S. A. Chace	C. J. Holmes,	150,000	57,316	Thu.
First National Bank,	1864	John S. Brayton,	C. A. Bassett	400,000	416,580	Daily.
				2,250,000	1,152,341	

Savings Banks of Fall River, Mass., from the Official Reports, October, 1873.

Name.	In- cor.	Treasurer.	Deposits	De- po's	Disc't Day.	Dividends.
Fall River Savings Bank	1828	J. F. Lindsey.	5,274,998 09	11,128	Tues.	Apr. Oct.
Citizens' Savings Bank.	1851	E. E. Hathaway,	1,700,957 56	2,763	Fri.	June. Dec.
Five Cent Savings Bank,	1856	C. J. Holmes,	1,266,351 88	5,800	Mon.	June. Dec.
Union Savings Bank,	1869	D. A. Chapin,	648,695 42	1,529	Fri.	Nov. May.
			8,891,002 95	21,190		

Indian Names of Fall River and Vicinity.

- ANNAWAN**—1600 (?)—1676. A Wampanoag, one of King Philip's most famous Captains.
- CANONICUS**—1557 (?)—1647. Chief of the Narragansetts; a friend of Roger Williams.
- CORBITANT**—1590 (?)—1624. Sachem of Pocasset Tribe; chief residence at Gardner's Neck, Swansea.
- KING PHILIP**—1628 (?)—1676. Indian name, Metacomet; youngest son of Massasoit, and his successor in 1662, as Chief of the Wampanoags.
- MASSASOIT**—1581—1661. Sachem of the Wampanoags, and Chief of the Indian Confederacy formed of tribes in Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A staunch friend of the English.
- METACOMET**—Indian name of King Philip, second son of Massasoit.
- MONTAUP**—Indian name of Mount Hope.
- NARRAGANSETT**—Indian tribe on west side of Narragansett Bay.
- POCASSET**—Indian name of territory, now including Fall River and Tiverton.
- QUEQUETEANT**—Indian name of Fall River, signifying the PLACE of falling water.
- QUEQUECIAN**—Indian name of the stream—Fall River—signifying falling water or quick running water.
- SAGAMORE**—Title of Indian Chief.
- TECUMSEH**—1770—1813. Chief of the Shawnees; distinguished for his eloquence, bravery and manly virtues. Prominent on the Western frontier in the war of 1812.
- WAMPANOAG**—Indian tribe occupying territory west of Mt. Hope Bay.
- WAMSUTTA**—1625 (?)—1662. Eldest son and successor of Massasoit in 1661. English name, Alexander.
- WATUPPA**—Name of Ponds east of the city, signifying boats, or the place of boats.
- WEETAMOE**—1620 (?)—1676. Daughter and successor of Corbitant as Sachem of the Pocasset Tribe; residence at Fall River; drowned while crossing Slade's Ferry.













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